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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/001,895	11/19/2001	Jonathan J. Hull	015358-006500US	1059

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EXAMINER

BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/001,895

Applicant(s)

HULL ET AL.

Examiner

X. L. Bautista

Art Unit

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 and 37-78 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 and 37-78 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/22/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 and 37-78 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-7, 9, 11-16, 18, 19, 21-23, 25, 26, 30, 37-43, 45, 47-52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61, 62, 66-69, 71-75, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schilling et al* (US 5,706,097), *Lowitz et al* (US 5,485,554) and *Miyake et al* (US 6,459,498 B2).**

Claims 1, 11, 37, 47, 67, and 72:

Schelling teaches a method of generating an index print (printable representation) for a multimedia document having multimedia information of a first type (video, audio, image, text) and a second type (text, image, audio, video), (abstract; col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 2, lines 1-20). Schelling does not specifically teach

layout information for automatically printing the printable representation on a paper medium based on the layout and that the index images may be generated automatically. However, Lowitz discloses a method for printing video images on a printable medium. Lowitz explains that users are enabled to print single frames or selected sequences of a multiplicity of video images (col. 2, lines 6-62; col. 4, lines 8-12; col. 5, lines 61-67). Lowitz teaches that images can be analyzed and portions of frames can be selected as printable image data, which can be printed alone or together with annotations (abstract; col. 8, lines 56-64; col. 11, lines 44-67; col. 12, lines 1-20). Lowitz teaches a page layout setup that allows users to control the size, position and format of video images that are to be printed on a page of printable media (col. 4, lines 8-25; col. 15, lines 5-7). Lowitz does not specifically teach layout information specifying a first and second layout feature associated with how the first and second type of information will be arranged when printed on paper. However, Miyake discloses a method for discriminating different types of data, which are to be developed differently one from the other. Miyake teaches the method has layout information on a first type and a second type and that the data is generated according to its type. The printer decodes and prints the data based on its respective layout information (abstract; col. 1, lines 12-15; col. 2, lines 15-35; col. 4, lines 49-67; col. 5, lines 1-5, 41-50; col. 6, lines 55-58; col. 7, lines 58-61; figs. 20, 22, 23, 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schelling/Lowitz's method of generating printable representations of multimedia information having layout information based on the type of information because users are provided with a system having control for generating multiple printable representations of different types of multimedia information instead of one at a time, which is useful when users have to organize multiple multimedia documents having different types of information that need to be arranged differently.

Claims 2, 38, and 68:

See claim 1. Schilling teaches users can select the text, graphics, frames, or sound sequences to be included in the index print. Schilling teaches that textual information is generated relating the file such as file size or duration of the sequence (col. 3, lines 1-40). Levitz teaches different types of multimedia information such as text, audio, images, and video (col. 4, lines 8-25; col. 11, lines 44-67; col. 12, lines 1-20).

Claims 3 and 39:

See claim 2. Schilling teaches type indicator icons for indicating that the file contains a still image, sound sequence, video frames, text, etc., which enables the user to easily select the file he is interested in (col. 2, lines 43-67).

Claims 4 and 40:

See claim 3. Schilling teaches index codes such as sequence numbers, track

numbers, title, etc. (col. 3, lines 1-40; col. 4, lines 58-67; col. 5, lines 1-5).

Claims 5, 6, 41 and 42:

See claim 3. Schilling teaches that users can select desired objects (first type and second type), create a printable representation for a set of pages, and print them on a page or pages (col. 3, lines 1-40, 53-67; col. 4, lines 1-7).

Claims 7, 43 and 69:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches information such as video (key frames) information (abstract; col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 2, lines 1-20; col. 3, lines 1-40).

Claims 9, 18, 30, 45, 54, 66, 71 and 78:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches an indicator icon that indicates files containing sound and a text message describing the data file. Shelling illustrates text relating to (fig. 1) a sound recording (audio information) of a person's (i.e. Grandma's) voice (col. 2, lines 62-67; col. 3, lines 10-29).

Claims 12-16, 19, 21, 22, 48-52, 55, 57, 58, 73 and 74:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches that information such as file size or duration of a sequence, date and time of recording of data, etc. may be added to the subject matter descriptor (col. 3, lines 7-25; col. 4, lines 9-21; fig. 5). Schelling teaches user-selectable identifier on the index print for each image printed on the index, wherein the identifier enables user access to multimedia information (col. 2, lines 54-67; col.

4, lines 57-67; col. 5, lines 13-14). Lowitz teaches time information associated with a page or multimedia document (col. 4, lines 15-25, 42-45, 63-67; col. 5, lines 1-7; col. 15, lines 1-13). Lowitz teaches that an identifier is used to correlate a first type of information with a second type of information (abstract; col. 8, lines 24-55; col. 11, lines 3-67; col. 12, lines 1-20).

Claims 23, 25, 59, 61 and 75:

See claim 12. Schelling teaches still image information and other information such as file size or duration of a sequence, date and time of recording of the data, etc. (col. 3, lines 7-25; col. 4, lines 9-21).

Claims 26 and 62:

See claims 3 and 9. Schelling teaches type indicators (identifiers) printed proximal to an image and/or text information (fig. 1).

4. Claims 8, 17, 20, 27-29, 44, 53, 56, 63-65, 70, and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schelling/Lowitz/Miyake* and *Gibbon et al* (US 6,098,082).

Claims 8, 17, 44, 53 and 70:

See claims 1, 7 and 12. Schelling/Lowitz/Miyake does not teach that the multimedia document includes printed closed-caption text information. However, Gibbon discloses a method for providing a compressed rendition of a video program

in a format suitable for electronic searching and retrieval on the WWW. Gibbon teaches pictorial transcripts that are compact representations of video programs which are automatically generated by selecting representative frames or images from the video program and combining them with a second media component such as audio or text which is associated with each representative frame (abstract; col. 1, lines 55-67; col. 2, lines 1-15; col. 3, lines 10-15). Gibbon teaches that a printed rendition of closed-captioned text may be provided. The printed rendition is a pictorial transcript in which each representative frame is printed with a caption containing the portion of the closed-caption text corresponding to the scene from which the representative frame is taken (col. 3, lines 16-22). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Schilling/Lowitz/Miyake's method of printing multimedia information to include Gibbon's teaching of printing closed-caption text because it provides a printable visual presentation of the sound associated with the image (frame) of interest; therefore, close captioning is not only visible on a TV receiver designed to display it but it is also visible when being printed on paper.

Claims 20, 27, 56, 63 and 77:

See claims 8 and 12. Schelling teaches that information such as file size or duration of a sequence, date and time or recording of data, etc. may be added to the subject matter descriptor (col. 3, lines 7-25; col. 4, lines 9-21; fig. 5). Gibbon teaches

closed caption text information (col. 3, lines 16-22).

Claims 28, 29, 64, and 65:

See claims 8, 9 and 12. Gibbon teaches a pictorial transcript, which has three sequential images without any intervening captions (fig. 2a; col. 8, lines 15-16).

5. **Claims 10 and 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schelling/Lowitz/Miyake/Gibbon* and *Geaghan et al* (US 6,098,082).**

Claims 10 and 46:

See claim 8. Schelling/Lowitz/Miyake/Gibbon teaches a printed index having text, graphic, video, audio information, and closed caption information but does not teach whiteboard information. However, Geaghan discloses an electronic whiteboard with multifunctional user interface that enables users to create, retain and review information (abstract; col. 1, lines 52-67; col. 2, lines 1-13; col. 31, lines 55-62). Geaghan teaches that users can print images and notations from a whiteboard (col. 1, lines 38-49; col. 32, lines 7-12). Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schelling/Lowitz/Miyake/Gibbon's system of printing multimedia information to include printable whiteboard information because users are enabled to print any images or notations created by multiple users across a network.

6. **Claims 24, 60 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schelling/Lowitz/Miyake* and *Geaghan*.**

Claims 24, 60 and 76:

See claims 10 and 12. Schilling/Lowitz/Miyake teaches time range and Geaghan teaches printing of whiteboard images and notations (Geaghan: col. 1, lines 38-49; col. 32, lines 7-12).

Conclusion

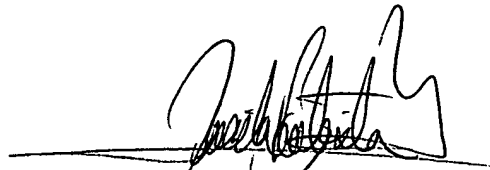
7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to X. L. Bautista whose telephone number is (571) 272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'X. L. Bautista', is written over a horizontal line.

X. L. Bautista
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2179

xlb
September 15, 2006